

Keralam Adhunikathayilekku

Que 1: Who led the Savarna Jatha in solidarity with Vaikom Satyagraha?

Marks : (1)

Ans: Mannathu Padmanabhan

Que 2: What were the reforms introduced by the British in the judiciary of Kerala?

Marks : (3)

Ans:

- Nature of trial and punishment were based on the caste of the accused
- Unified punishments were implemented
- Trial courts were started

Que 3: What are the Christian missionary groups that have contributed to the spread of education in Kerala? Write down the areas in which their activities are focused.

Marks : (3)

Ans: London Mission Society - Travancore

Church Mission Society - Travancore, Kochi

Basel Evangelical Mission - Malabar

Que 4: Explain the major struggles in Travancore based on the indicators given below.

Indicators

Marks : (5)

- Malayali Memorial
- Ezhava Memorial
- Students agitation
- The Abstention movement
- The Punnapra-Vayalar protest

Ans:

- Malayali Memorial - Government jobs in Travancore to Travancoreans
- Ezhava Memorial - Dr. Palpu's leadership pointed out the difficulties of the Ezhavas
- Students agitation - Deportation of Swadeshabhimani Ramakrishna Pillai
- Abstention Movement - Proportional reservation for government jobs and legislature

- Punnapra-vayalar protest – against the administrative reforms of Diwan Sir C P Ramaswamy Iyer

Que 5: Elucidate the importance of Vaikom Satyagraha. Marks :(3)

Ans:

- Led by T. K Madhavan
- Savarna Jatha under the leadership of Mannathu Padmanabhan
- They were allowed to travel around the temple in general.

Que 6: What were the changes in the order of succession in Kerala during the British rule? Marks :(2)

Ans:

- From marumakkathayam to the patrilineal inheritance
- Everyone has a family property

Que 7: The Kizhariyoor Bomb case is related to which of the following?

(a. Punnapra Vayalar struggle b. Quit India Movement c. Malabar Rebellion)

Marks :(1)

Ans: The Quit India Movement

Que 8: What was the main cause of the Punnapra- Vayalar struggle of 1946?

Marks :(1)

Ans: The Punnapra-Vayalar protest in 1946 against the administrative reforms of Diwan Sir C P Ramaswamy Iyer led the entry of the working class into the political arena.

Que 9: The messages and actions of Sree Narayana Guru were based on human love and universal brotherhood. Substantiate. Marks :(4)

Ans:

- Consecration of the idol of lord Shiva at Aruvippuram
- Established schools and libraries, Emphasis on knowledge development
- Convened an all-religion conference in Aluva
- Messages of Guru

Que 10: After the reorganization of the state, which parts of Travancore were given to the State of Madras? Marks :(2)

Ans:

- Thovala
- Agastheeswaram
- Kalkulam

- Vilavancode

Que 11: Who was the first ruler to make primary education free in Travancore?

Marks :(1)

Ans: Gauri Parvathy Bhai

Que 12: Name any two of the earliest banks in Kerala. Marks :(2)

Ans:

- Nedungadi Bank
- The Imperial Bank
- Indian National Bank
- Chartered Bank

Que 13: What changes did the British rule make in the cultural sphere of Kerala?

Marks :(4)

Ans:

- The beginning of printing in Kerala
- Educational activities of missionaries
- Reformed the system of law and justice
- Modernization of Kerala society
- Changes in treatment and family structure

Que 14: Prepare a note on the social status of the 19th century Kerala. Marks :(3)

Ans:

- Caste system
- Social inequality
- Immorality

Que 15: What changes have been made in education in Kerala by the interventions of the rulers of Travancore and Cochin ? Marks :(2)

Ans:

- Schools and colleges were established
- The proclamation of free primary education by Gauri Parvathy Bhai.

Que 16: What was the situation that led to the Kundara Proclamation of Veluthampi? Marks :(3)

Ans:

- Uncontrolled British involvement in the internal affairs of Travancore
- Veluthampi called for armed fight against the British through his Kundara Proclamation

Que 17: How did Malabar, Travancore and Kochi come under British control?

Marks :(3)

Ans:

- Sreeranga Pattanam Treaty - 1792
- In 1792 Kochi Raja accepted British supremacy and was forced to pay tribute.
- According to the Treaty of 1795, Travancore also admitted British dominance.

Que 18: Write the name of the commission appointed to investigate the Mappila riots.

Marks :(1)

Ans: Logan Commission

Que 19: Write a note on the violations of civil liberties in Kerala as part of the Indian Independence Movement.

Marks :(3)

Ans:

- 1930 - Salt Satyagraha
- Payyannur- K.Kelappan
- Calicut - Muhammed Abdurahman Sahib
- Boycott of foreign goods
- The Khadi campaign
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- Calicut - Muhammed Abdurahman Sahib
- Boycott of foreign goods
- The Khadi campaign

Que 20: Name the plantation companies established in Kerala with British capital?

Marks :(3)

Ans:

- Kannan Devan Company
- Mardoch Brown
- Malayalam Plantation

Que 21: Write down the names of any two industries established by the rulers of Travancore.

Marks :(2)

Ans:

- Punaloor Paper Mills
- FACT
- Kundara Ceramics
- Rubber Works, Trivandrum

Que 22: Match the following table.

Marks :(4)

E. M. S. Namboothiripad	Salt Law	Travancore
T. Prakasam	Onnekal Kodi Malayalikal	Ottapalam conference
K. Kelappan	Malayali Memorial	Formation of Kerala
G. P. Pillai	Andhra Kesari	Payyannur

Ans:

- E. M. S. Namboothiripad -Onnekal Kodi Malayalikal - Formation of Kerala
- T. Prakasam - Andhra Kesari - Ottapalam Conference
- K. Kelappan - Salt Law - Payyannur
- G. P. Pillai - Malayali Memorial – Travancore

Que 23: What factors motivated Pazhassi Raja to fight against the British?

Marks :(2)

Ans:

- British revenue policy
- British supremacy over Wayanad

Que 24: The competition for trade monopolies has led to tension among Europeans in Kerala. Substantiate.

Marks :(4)

Ans:

- Portuguese - Dutch - English - mutual rivalry
- Carnatic wars

Que 25: Explain the progress made in the traditional industry of Kerala during the British rule.

Marks :(4)

Ans:

- Oil mills were set up
- Coir factory was set up

- A Cashew factory has been established in Kollam
- Beedi companies were started in Kannur
- Tile factories in Faroke, Kollam, and Olloor were started

Que 26: What were the measures taken by the British to facilitate trade in Kerala?

Marks :(4)

Ans:

- Trade Law Amendment
- Consolidated currency system
- Quantitative weighing system
- Improved transportation
- Ports were expanded

Que 27: Describe the people's uprisings in Malabar as part of the Indian Independence Movement.

Marks :(5)

Ans:

- The Khilafat Movement
- The Malabar Rebellion
- Civil Disobedience Movement - Salt satyagraha and boycott of foreign textile
- Peasant struggles
- The Quit India Movement

Que 28: Prepare a note on the Channar rebellion. Marks :(3)

Ans:

- Channar rebellion-1859
- Uthram Thirunal Maharaja was forced to permit the Channar women to wear jackets in 1859

Que 29: Explain the role played by Sree Narayana Guru in social change in Kerala

Marks :(4)

Ans:

- Consecration of the idol of lord Shiva at Aruvippuram
- Schools and libraries were established along with the temples.
- He wished to "enlighten through education and strengthen by union"
- He founded Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam

Que 30: What was the major struggle held in Travancore for the freedom of travel?

Marks :(1)

Ans: Vaikom Satyagraha

Que 31: The following are the political movements in Travancore. Make brief notes on any two of them.

Marks :(4)

- Malayali Memorial
- Ezhava Memorial
- Nivarthana Prakshobham(Abstention movement)

Ans:

- Malayali Memorial -Memorandum on the need for representation of Travancore Ans in the Government jobs-Barrister G.P Pillai
- The Ezhava Memorial – Raising the problems faced by the Ezhava community- Dr. Palpu.
- Nivarthana Prakshobham(Abstention Movement)- Christian, Muslim and Ezhava communities launched agitation seeking reservation in government jobs in proportion to their population-N. V. Joseph, P. K . Kunhu, and C .Keshavan.

Que 32: Write down the names of the two riots held in Malabar against the British hegemony.

Marks :(2)

Ans: The Malabar Rebellion

The Pazhassi Rebellion

The Mappila Riots

The Kurichia Rebellion

Que 33: Complete the table.

Marks :(4)

Sahodaran Ayyappan

(a).....

(b).....

Araya Samajam

Vaikunda Swamikal

(c).....

(d).....

Yogakshemasabha

Ans: A Sahodaraprasthanam

b Pandit.K P Karuppan

c. Samathwasamajam

d. V.T. Bhattathiripad

Que 34: Write the following in chronological order

Marks :(4)

- **Guruvayur Satyagraha**
- **Abstention movement**
- **The Channar rebellion**
- **Malayali Memorial**

Ans:

- The Channar rebellion
- Malayali Memorial
- The Guruvayur Satyagraha
- Abstention movement

Que 35: Describe the circumstances that led to the formation of the united Kerala.
Marks :(6)

Ans:

- Nagpur Congress session
- Kerala State Political Conference - Ottapalam
- Payyannur Congress Conference
- K. Kelappan - United Kerala Conference
- Integration of Thiru-Kochi
- EMS – Onnekal Kodi Malayalikal
- Recommendation of the States Reorganization Commission
- Kerala State was formed

Que 36: Examine involvement of missionary groups and local princes in bringing changes in the education sector in Kerala during the British rule. **Marks :(4)**

Ans:

- Activities of missionary groups - changes
- The intervention of the princely states – changes

Que 37: Explain the changes that have occurred in the agriculture sector of Kerala. **Marks :(4)**

Ans:

- Market oriented farming
- commercialisation of agriculture

- Coconut plantation instead of paddy
- Commercial crops instead of food crops
- Enhancement of the plantation sector.

Que 38: What changes did the British rule make in land relations in Travancore, Cochin and Malabar?
Marks :(4)

Ans:

- Malabar - Malabar Immigration Act of 1929
- Travancore - The Pandarapatta Declaration of 1865
- Travancore - Landlord and Tenant Act of 1896
- Kochi - Immigration Act of 1914, Kochi

Que 39: What were the political struggles for responsible governance in Travancore? Explain.
Marks :(4)

Ans: Malayalee Memorial Memorandum submitted to the king signed by ten thousand people seeking proportionate representation for the people of Travancore in government in government jobs.

Ezhava Memorial - A memorandum of understanding of the problems faced by the Ezhava community

Nivarthana Prakshobham - The agitation seeking reservation in government job

Punnapra Vayalar protest -In 1946 against the administrative reforms of Diwan Sir C P Ramaswamy Iyer led the entry of the working class into the political arena.

Que 40: What are the measures taken by the British to improve foreign trade in Kerala?
Marks :(5)

Ans: They made a trade law for themselves

Introduced unified coinage

Unified Metrology System

Improvement of transport facilities

Developing ports

Que 41: Explain the successional changes in Kerala with the coming of the British.
Marks :(3)

Ans: Acts were introduced against matrilineal system in Travancore, Malabar, Cochi.

All the members in the family could enjoy rights over property.

Decline the joint family system

Que 42: Explain the situation for responsible governance movements in Kochi.
Marks :(2)

Ans: Electricity Agitation

Formation of cochin Rajya Prajamandalan

Que 43: Fill the following table

Dr Anjelos Francis	First Malayalam Grammar Text
Arnos Pathiri	
Benjamin Beili	
Dr. Hermann Gundert	

Ans:

Dr Anjelos Francis	First Malayalam Grammar Text
Arnos Pathiri	The first dictionary in Malayalam
Benjamin Beili	English-Malayalam Dictionary
Dr. Hermann Gundert	Rajyasamacharam, Malayalam English Dictionary Paschimodayam

Que 44: Explain the role of women in the national movement in Kerala.
Marks :(3)

Ans:

- The Women conference in 1931 as part of the congress conference at Vatakara
- A V Kuttimalu Amma from Malabar
- Akkamma Cherian and Anne Mascaren of Travancore